

THE COUNTY PAPER.

By DAVENPORT & ROYNS.
OREGON, : : MO

WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary.

The total immigration to this country during 1890 was 318,007.

A dry goods store burned at La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 29th. Loss, \$4,500.

A fire at Chester, Pa., Dec. 31st, caused a loss to the amount of \$25,000.

The Northwestern pines report plenty of snow, varying from one foot to two feet.

The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, died at New Strelitz, Dec. 29th.

Cambridge, Mass., celebrated its 250th anniversary Dec. 28th, with appropriate ceremonies.

A fire at Wilbur, Neb., December 26th, destroyed \$30,000 worth of property; insurance, \$10,000.

James Knowles and Geo. Owen were drowned in the canal at Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 26th, while drunk.

By a collision of trains on the Mobile & Ohio railway, two engineers and two brakemen were killed.

The Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts have decided against allowing elevated railways for Boston.

Felix Hymann, a merchant from Savannah, just recovered from a fit of sickness, died in New York, Dec. 27th.

Near Fear Creek, on the Air Line railroad in North Carolina, Dec. 27th, four passengers were killed by a collision.

A disastrous fire occurred at Providence, R. I., Dec. 29th. Loss, \$50,000. On the same day there was a \$100,000 fire in New York.

The Chicago Board of Trade has voted for a new Chamber of Commerce to be erected on vacant lots just south of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The mines in and around Leadville within two and a half years have produced nearly \$30,000,000, an average of \$1,000,000 monthly.

The Governor of New Mexico finds that the Legislature of that Territory is illegal, two more members having been elected than the law provides for.

Three miners in Chesterfield County, Va., were caught by a caving portion of the mine, Dec. 24th, and killed. All were coired men, and leave large families.

Near Richmond, Va., Dec. 26th, four trains were found in a dying condition from being enfolded with the gas of a time kiln. Two had died at latest accounts.

An explosion of fire damp in a coal pit at Stettens, France, Dec. 27th, proved fatal to a number of miners. Eleven bodies were recovered at latest accounts.

Rev. Dr. Chapin died in New York on Christmas day. He was born Dec. 1814, in England, and was one of the brightest lights of the Universalist Church.

The Board of Aldermen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are making war on Chinese washhouses. They have adopted a resolution to grant licenses only to citizens of the United States.

Miss Ada Hebdon, a highly esteemed young lady in Chicago, without warning or explanation, Dec. 26th, took a pistol from a drawer, fired a shot into her heart, and fell dead.

Le Due, Commissioner of Agriculture, has completed arrangements for the establishment of an experimental tea farm at a location twenty miles from Charleston, S. C.

The public and private improvements of Omaha for 1890, are stated as footing up \$1,250,000. The aggregate trade and commerce reached \$50,000,000, and banking transactions \$250,000,000.

Three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed in a few minutes in Cincinnati, Dec. 30th, to form a company for the introduction of Maxon's electric light in that city, Covington and Newport.

Advices from South Africa report that the Boers have seized Utrecht. They occupy Heidelberg with three thousand and Potchefstroom with six thousand men. British troops sailed to reinforce the colonists at the Cape.

A fire causing a loss to the amount of \$100,000 occurred in New Orleans on the night of January 1st. On the morning of the same day the Post-Dispatch newspaper office at St. Charles, Mo., was burned.

A Maderia County Texan gathered over a thousand bushels of pecan nuts from his farm, and sold them in San Antonio for \$3.40 per bushel. His net profit was \$3,400 on the crop, the entire cost of gathering and marketing being just \$35.

Employees of the Streator (Ill.) Coal Company attempted to lower a fresh mine into the mine. When the cage started down the animal was overcome with terror, and when they went to take him from the cage they found he had died of fright while descending.

It is reported in Deadwood on apparently good authority, that the Homestake Company has purchased all of the DeSmet and Gopher Mining Company's property, together with the Spearfish ditch, nearly twenty miles in length, partly completed. The price is stated to be \$1,500,000.

The Western Lumberman estimates the cut of logs in the Northwest this season at 6,000,000,000 feet. The value of the stumpage is higher than a year ago, and the cost of getting out logs is increased on account of their greater distance from the rivers and the higher prices of supplies, labor, etc.

A boiler explosion in "a shoe factory at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 27th, killed the engineer and three others. The boiler was thrown two hundred yards, and thousands of panes of glass were broken. Six hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss to property about \$10,000.

Several business establishments at Saginaw, Mich., burned Jan. 31st. Loss, \$60,000. On the same day a fire in a paper mill at Mauch Chunk, Pa., caused a loss amounting to from \$50,000 to \$60,000. Same day a \$3,500,000 fire in Madison, Wis., and a \$1,000 fire in Milwaukee.

A disastrous conflagration visited Rock Island on the night of Dec. 31st, breaking out in the pattern shop of the B. D. Buford & Co.'s works. The entire building, 90x150 feet, and three stories high, was consumed. The ware-rooms contained 15,000 pairs which were destroyed. The proprietors

state their loss at \$350,000; insurance, \$65,000. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The twin children of William and Fannie Johnson, at New Albany, froze to death, Dec. 29th. They were three months old. The parents are very poor. Mr. Johnson had left home the day before to work, leaving his wife and children at home without fuel. It grew colder at night and despite the efforts of the mother to keep them warm with her scanty clothing, both perished. The destination of the family was not known to the neighbors.

Major J. J. L. Mahan, of the Indian Department, arrived at St. Louis, Dec. 30th, from the Colorado river Indian agency, en route to Washington. He says there is no doubt of the death of Victoria, the Apache Chief. Major Mahan saw the famous warrior's wife at San Carlos, and she was in mourning, and had cut off her hair, a sure sign that her husband is dead.

A vast amount of corn is being burned for fuel in the Northwestern States this winter, and in most of the cases the farmers have had ample time to have raised groves that would have made their farms worth double their present value and given them a permanent fuel supply.

Dispatches from Texas say there are reports in circulation that a terrible railroad accident occurred Dec. 28th, on the Texas & Pacific railroad, somewhere between Dallas and Marshall, but no information regarding it has been received. Rumor says a train ran through a bridge and was burned, and that a number of persons were killed.

Joshiah Delonch, the man who is said to have saved General Grant from capture by the enemy near Memphis in 1862, has just died in that city. He was the General of the approach of Van Dorn's cavalry, and the service was not forgotten, for Gen. Grant, when President, appointed him Postmaster at Memphis.

The Consular Agent at Dardanelles, in Asia Minor, Mr. Frank Colvert, has transmitted to the State Department under date of Oct. 5, last, a report upon the locusts that ravage that country. He describes a mysterious kind of larva, of a moth unknown, that appears within the eggs of locusts which it feeds upon, and thereby destroys the obnoxious fly.

Captain Payne, leader of the Oklahoma raiders, has issued a secret circular to members of the association notifying them to be ready to move into Indian Territory at a moment's notice. The intention is to get together quietly a force of five thousand settlers and move suddenly to Oklahoma before the troops shall have discovered their rendezvous.

Another great snow storm is reported in Virginia and North Carolina, Dec. 29th. The snow was from 12 to 14 inches deep and still falling. In Georgia there was a heavy fall of snow, and in some places in that state the mercury fell to eight or ten degrees below freezing point. In South Carolina the snow was 10 inches deep in some localities.

It is intended to have three or four more of the appropriation bills ready to report at once upon the assembling of Congress after the holidays. Four have already been passed by the House, and a fifth, the army bill, calling for \$30,000,000, has been reported. Both parties manifest haste in desiring to dispose of this routine business, because neither desires to be held responsible for an extra session.

L. J. Rose's two-year-old trotter, Sweetheart, will trot in the summer of 1891 against Frank Crocker on the Pacific coast, mile heats, three best in five, for \$10,000 a side; one-half forfeit; or Sweetheart will be matched for \$10,000 a side, one-half forfeit, not only against any three-year-old, but against any horse one year old. She will trot one race east of the Rocky Mountains early in the summer, \$1,000 to be allowed for expenses, or \$1,000 will be allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast from the Atlantic seaboard. This proposition must be taken up on or before January 15th.

Crime.

Andrew Beal, a negro, shot and killed Pat Crow at Hannibal, Mo., on Christmas eve.

Mrs. Hiatt, aged 86, was murdered by her son on Christmas day, at August, Ontario. The body was horribly mangled and was hid in a barn, where it was discovered.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says: Abe Rothschild, who murdered his mistress three years ago, and whose case has attracted a good deal of attention in different parts of the country, was acquitted there.

Miss Mary Grover, a young lady in St. Louis, has been arrested, charged with murder. She placed her baby on a vacant lot for eight days, and it froze to death. The warrant charges her with murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Dorcas Birchfield, a widow, near Princeton, Ind., on the night of Dec. 28th, shot and killed her husband, her brother-in-law. It is said they had quarreled at her home during the day. Mrs. Birchfield is in jail.

Telegrams report the murder of George McGirk, by his insane brother, Taylor McGirk, at McGirk's Station, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Montezuma County, Mo. The homicide had just returned from an insane asylum.

John Ferguson, the proprietor of a cheap lodging house and saloon, of unsavory character, in Detroit, was shot dead by his wife Dec. 29th, as she alleges, while in fear of her life. Ferguson had been drinking hard and had been very quarrelsome and abusive.

Thaddeus Babber, for killing his mistress and her mother about a year ago, and Joe Banks, a negro, for murdering his wife, in March last, have been sentenced in St. Louis to be hanged on the 11th of February next. Both cases have been appealed.

Three gamblers, compelled by their victims at Darbyville, Florida, to refund their winnings, went to Jacksonville, Dec. 23d, and obtained warrants and a sheriff's posse to serve them. In a fight which followed one of the gamblers' party and four citizens were shot dead. The party was arrested.

During an altercation, Dec. 24th, in Halifax county, Va., between Marion Wimbush, a white boy, aged 17, and a negro boy, about the possession of an axe, the negro attempted to assault Wimbush with a hoe, when the latter dealt him a blow on the neck with the axe, almost severing the head from the body. The negro died in ten minutes.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean demands that the present grand jury indict persons engaged in making and selling bogus butter known as oleomargarine, butterine, etc., under the statute of 1879. It claims that immense quantities of these compounds are being manufactured daily in Chicago and sold not only in the city but exported as genuine butter.

Charles Becker and George Englestone, forgers of unusual note, have been arrested

and confined in the Tombs in New York, to await extradition to Italy, where they are charged with obtaining large sums of money on forged bills of exchange. Becker is the man who perpetrated the \$64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company in 1873.

When the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Abe Rothschild at Jefferson, Texas, the excitement in the court room was so intense it was with difficulty that order was restored. Rothschild left for Cincinnati. The theory of his attorney was that Bessie Moore committed suicide, and that a dead body could not remain exposed for almost fifteen days without showing more signs of decomposition.

At Napoleon, Ohio, Christmas eve, Gen. R. K. Scott, ex-Governor of South Carolina, now a resident of Napoleon, shot and killed a young man named Drury. The affair was the result of a quarrel in relation to a son of Scott. Drury was a clerk in a drug store, a young man of good standing in the community, and was to have been married within a week.

A report comes from Meelyville, Butler county, Mo., a point on the Iron Mountain railroad, that while a passenger train was there, Dec. 24th, a man from St. Louis, name unknown, shot R. P. Jones and "Smith" Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., and Dr. J. R. Rogers, of Orell, Texas, and then escaped to the woods. All were passengers on the train. Mr. Jones was dangerously wounded in the head.

A Columbia, S. C., special says: In Newberry county, this State, a shocking tragedy occurred on Monday, Dec. 6th. John Lyles married a Miss Thomas, of Union county, several years ago. She died and he married her younger sister, who died within a year. Lyles then married a Miss Gilman, of Newberry. James Thomas, father of the first wife, met Lyles at Newberry, when a dispute arose about property and Thomas killed Lyles. Before Lyles fell he shot Thomas and his son, Young Thomas died.

Mr. and Mrs. Hester are under arrest at Gallatin, Tenn., for the murder of George Martin. Hester says that while he and Martin were at work in the field, Hester came to them, and when Martin made some peculiar allusion to a divorce suit recently filed by Hester, she drew a revolver and shot him dead. Mrs. Hester says her husband did the killing, and that Martin conspired to ruin her reputation. She is 22 years old, very handsome, and has been married only a year.

At a festival on Christmas eve, at Socorro, New Mexico, several Mexicans created a disturbance, which was quelled by A. N. Conkling, editor of the *Star*. Shortly afterwards, while Conkling and his wife were leaving the church, two Mexicans seized him by the arms, while a third fired three shots, killing Conkling instantly. The assailants fled to a small town in the vicinity, where they were guarded by a thousand Mexicans. A large posse of Americans, well armed, intended to get the murderers if they have to fight for them.

John Gogel and wife, five miles from Bethlehem, Pa., were found dead in bed on the morning of Dec. 27th. Their heads were nearly severed from their bodies. A bloody ax was found in the room and the walls were splashed with blood. Joseph Snyder, who boarded with Gogel, was believed to be the murderer. He was caught by the infuriated mob soon after the discovery of the crime, and was hanged to the nearest tree. The Gogels leave three children. The murderer confessed the crime. He was 24 years of age, and was in love with the eldest daughter of the Gogels, aged 16, but was opposed by the parents. He believed by killing them all opposition to his suit would be removed. He had scarcely confessed before a rope was placed around his neck, when he was dragged to a chestnut tree and hung. The officers of the law made a vain effort to restrain the fury of the mob.

Foreign.

IRELAND.

Parnell and several other traversers were not present at the opening of trials in Dublin, Dec. 29th. The law officer of the Crown referred to the humble occupation of most of the traversers, and said doubtless they found agitation more profitable. He denounced the agitation as a deplorable conspiracy and said the Government intended to protect the rich and poor from the great wrong. His sympathetic remarks caused much feeling in court, and still more when he proceeded to quote Traverser Nally's words: "Terrick's murder was worth a hundred speeches!" The counsel denounced the Land League proceedings as a capital plan for reducing society to original chaos and communism. He accused Brennan, Boyson, Gordon, Sullivan and Nally as seeking pecuniary gain. He dealt with the violent speeches of Nally, Parnell and Dillon severely, scoring them for inciting murder. He cited passages from the speeches of these two members of Parliament.

A dispatch from Cork says that want of employment is everywhere felt, and nowhere more acutely than in those districts where the agitation has taken the greatest hold. A dispatch from Dublin says should Parnell and other traversers who are members of the House of Commons decide to go to London, there is nothing in the law under which they are indicted to render their presence in court necessary, and the case of Gordon indicates that no restraint will be put upon them. It is considered probable that in view of the announcement that the Government will precede the land bill by means of coercion, that Parnell and his colleagues will decide to attend to oppose this policy.

Patrick Hennelly has been arrested near Tipperary, Ireland, charged with the murder of Lord Mount Morris, in Ireland, in September last. It is claimed that he is the man who recently shot an Irish laborer near Birmingham, setting under the orders of a secret society. He is the son of a butcher living near the scene of the murder of Mount Morris. A dispatch from Rome says the Propaganda has received a communication from Ireland, stating that only three bishops and sixty priests have joined the Land Leaguers. Others asserted some meetings owing to menaces.

ENGLAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette in a leading article on state affairs in Transvaal, says: "At any time in the past three years we've had it in our power to secure peace by concession and justice; we are entering on an expensive and irritating war of conquest against a people whose injuries we admit."

The British Postoffice Department has ordered 30,000 telephones for the postal service. John Bright replies very briefly to the Earl Carnarvon's letter, protesting against Bright's speech at Birmingham last month. He said: "I am content to leave it and my speech to the judgment of the people."

AFRICA.

A dispatch from the Governor of Pretoria to Sir George Colley confirms previous reports that several hundred Boers attacked 350 men about thirty miles from Pretoria. The train consisted of thirty-four

wagons. The men, except the advance guard, were attacked all along the line and were overpowered with the loss of 130 killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Durban, dated Dec. 31st says: The Dutchmen of the Orange Free State are greatly excited. In Cape Colony the revolt is considered a terrible calamity. The military authorities do not deem it advisable to denude Cape Town of its garrison. Sir George Colley has issued an address to the troops saying: "The stain cast upon our arms must quickly be effaced and the rebellion suppressed, but we think the officers and men will not retaliate for the outrage, and will avoid punishing the innocent for the guilty."

THE ORIENT.

Tewfik Pasha, who bought arms for Turkey in the United States, is the new Minister of Finance. The Porte is trying to obtain consent of the powers to a new conference on the Greek question in which Turkey and Greece shall participate. Germany declares the proposal inopportune. The Porte is about to address a circular to the powers containing conditions the acceptance of which, it is believed, can alone avert a conflict between Turkey and Greece.

Vienna and Constantinople dispatches concur in reporting the collapse of the arbitration scheme. The attitude of Greece renders any pacific negotiations difficult. A Vienna correspondent asserts that the Porte will formally reject arbitration, and abandoning the idea of a counter-proposal, will allow things to take their course. The final issue of war seems to be next to a certainty.

HOLLAND.

The dikes between Nieuwink and Veymen, in the province of North Brabant, and eighteen villages are flooded. The damage by the inundation is immense. A committee for the relief of the sufferers has been formed.

A Shocking Story from Finland.

A correspondent, who was one of the Commissioners from Finland to the International Agricultural Exhibition at Kilburn, writes respecting a terrible evil which is now besetting the country in which he lives, and to suggest a remedy. The woods about fifty English miles from Hango, are the haunts of a great number of wolves, which of late, have been so audacious as not to be contented with tearing cows and sheep, but are now constantly attacking even human beings. In less than two months eleven children have been carried away and eaten by the beasts. Very recently a little boy, aged nine years, was overtaken on the high road by a single wolf and dragged into a neighboring field. The lad escaped with his life only by the approach of a stalwart peasant. Another case of very late occurrence was that of a man who, while driving a sledge, was attacked by a wolf, which sprang from the ground and tore his arm. The animals are especially numerous in the southern and most populous parts of the country, where they come down to the very thresholds of the houses; and in some instances children have been carried off under the very eyes of their parents. Seldom more than one wolf is seen at a time; and the belief is that, like the man-eating tigers of India, these beasts are either emboldened by hunger or have been rendered daring by impunity and the acquired zest for human blood. A price of each wolf killed or captured alive has been fixed by the Finnish Government; but the peasantry appear to be incapable of coping with the invaders. Hunters are now being appointed and sent into the woody districts frequented by wolves; but hitherto with small success. The correspondent is of the opinion that English gentlemen fond of sport and adventure would, if accompanied by a number of bull-dogs and shepherds' dogs, and properly equipped for a winter campaign, do wonders at wolf-stalking for the Finlanders.

Early Marriages.

A school-boy and girl in Ohio, lately, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen, belonging to families of good social standing, but straightened in means, eloped and were married. The lad struggled for a few months to support his wife, but he had neither trade nor profession, and appears to have been a weak, sentimental boy, physically unfit for the hard manual labor to which he was driven. Despair and want at last unsettled his reason, and a few weeks ago he shot both himself and his wife, "to end," as he wrote, "this miserable failure of living."

He succeeded in killing himself, but his wife lived, a wretched woman, aged in passion, in misery, and in all the tragic possibilities of life, while yet only a child in years. Almost every one of our readers has known among his acquaintances one such hasty marriage of immature young people. They did not end in suicide and murder, but in slow, wearing wretchedness.

A lad meets a young girl at a picnic or party. He falls in love with her, because her eyes are bright, or because she leads the German gracefully. She has an equally sure foundation for a life long happiness in his fine tenor voice or black moustache. The comrades of their parents or advice of friends is regarded as cruel interference with the holy passion of love; they rush headlong into marriage.

The boy knows nothing of the difficulties of life beyond his *Cesar*, algebra, and the base-ball ground; to the girl the world has consisted of "the girls," new dresses, and unlimited caramels. So equipped they start out together to face the trials that wrench the souls of men and women, to maintain a household, to rear up children. Their lives often result in that wretchedness which follows heavy duties and total incompetence for them. The transient fancy which they mistook for love passes away, and too often mutual disgust follows.

As a rule, too, disease and premature age follow the attempt to carry a wife and mother's burden in early youth.

The husband, by dint of intercourse with men, gains knowledge and intelligence far in advance of his wife, and regards her as a dead weight, a mill-stone hung around his neck. Thus two lives which, if they had matured slowly, might have been strong, beautiful, and helpful, ruined by that headstrong mistake of a day.

Indian Corn.

Some years ago Peol Susup, an educated Indian of the Penobscot tribe (Maine), wrote the following account of maize or Indian corn: "Indian corn is called by the Indians weachin, and is believed by them to have originated in Mexico. When white men discovered America they found it in cultivation over the two continents, from latitude 40° south to the island of Orleans in the St. Lawrence River. That was probably its extreme limit in the northeast. How it could have been propagated and ripened so far north of its native tropical home has been a subject of curious speculation. Every cultivator has doubtless noticed how difficult it is to perfect the plant from seed obtained at any considerable distance south of the region in which he endeavors to raise it. Seed procured from New York will seldom or never perfect itself in Maine, and it is deemed unsafe to plant that brought from Massachusetts.

"How then did the Indian, without other agricultural education than that derived from his own unrecorded and imperfect observations, push its production from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence? He certainly accomplished this result before the white man visited him, and it was to the natives the early white settlers of New England were indebted for their seed corn of the varieties now in use. An annual plant may extend itself east or west along the isothermal lines by accidental causes, but it could not have moved into a colder climate, requiring cultivation and care, without great attention, and the application of more than ordinary skill. It must have required ages to have been acclimated in that country now constituting Canada and the New England States.

"The Indian has his tradition regarding the method by which the northern varieties of the corn were obtained and perfected. Like all the grasses and many other annual plants, corn grows upward by joints or sections. The Indians observed that the time required to produce and perfect a joint was one change of the moon, and as the ear of corn starts from a joint, there was necessarily about seven days between the forming of the ears on successive joints. Now, if an ear could be made to start at the second joint, it would mature some five weeks in advance of that which should be formed on the seventh joint. By constantly selecting for seed the lowest ears, he finally obtained varieties that produced from joints lower than the original plant, and very much earlier. Thus, in time, the corn was produced, small in stock and ear, and adapted to the short Summers of the north. Slowly but permanently it passed into the eight-rowed corn, producing constantly on the lower joints, and ripening in three months from the day of planting."

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

London (Eng.) Agricultural Gazette.

It appears from the report of the Local Government Board for 1879 that, in the course of the year, the public analyst of England examined 5654 samples of milk, and 1101 of them, or not far from a fifth, were pronounced adulterated. This proportion, however, is less than in either of the preceding years. In the metropolis the samples found to be adulterated in 1879 were more than one in five. The proportion varied much in different districts. In Hackney, 19 samples out of 46 are reported adulterated; in Fulham, 17 out of 42; in St. Pancras, 33 out of 93; in Kensington, 13 out of 46; in Paddington, 16 out of 66; while of 67 samples procured in St. James's, Westminster, and of 22 procured in Limehouse, all were pronounced genuine. Birmingham shows the enormous proportion of 37 adulterated samples out of 62 examined; Manchester, 18 out of 52; Liverpool, 32 out of 160; Bristol 50 out of 240; Sheffield, 3 out of 23; and there were only 2 out of 34 in Leeds. These differences may depend on various circumstances. Sometimes, indeed, science is called to aid the adulterating milkman, as in the case of a sample where just such an amount of sugar had been added as would bring the sample up to the specific gravity of genuine milk; or where an alkali had been introduced to conceal the badness of the milk that had become sour. Generally, however, water alone is employed sometimes with profusion, sometimes in just such quantities as to reduce fairly rich milk to milk of the standard quality. One sample examined by the analyst for Southampton contained no less than 48 per cent. of added water, while another, examined by the same analyst, was apparently of rich milk skillfully reduced to the limit. Where the milk is so far below the average strength as to give rise to suspicion of its having been tampered with, but to suspicion not amounting to certainty, further samples should from time to time be taken and analysed. In Salford, when a sample of milk is found to be adulterated, the inspector, in order to trace the delinquent, obtains samples, if necessary, from the wholesale dealer and farmer, and even sees the cows milked, so as to leave no chance of an innocent person being convicted. This inspector has taken several samples on Sunday when the milkmen thought it was in church, and 70 of the samples of milk obtained on that day contained as much as 35 per cent. of water. The Local Government Board, reporting these cases, observe that the money loss sustained by the consumers amount in the aggregate to an enormous sum. In the metropolis, for instance, estimating that each person on an average consumes a pint of milk a week (a moderate estimate, considering that over an eighth of the population consists of children under five years of age), the yearly consumption is nearly 23,000,000 gallons, representing a quart, an expenditure not far short of \$2,000,000. If nearly a quarter of this milk be adulterated with about 16 per cent. of added water (which

seems to be the average proportion), it follows that Londoners are paying between £70,000 and £80,000 a year for water sold under the name of milk. It is also to be observed that persons who adulterate are not likely to be very particular as to the quality of water which they use for the purpose, and it is supposed that there is a considerable quantity either produced within the metropolitan area, or brought thither otherwise than by railway.

MAGGIE MITCHELL.

Why She Continues on the Stage.

Maggie has been on the stage for 30 years. She acknowledges to 43, and as she made a great deal of money, people wonder why she does not retire? The truth is, that she is not rich as she was, and her work is now for her children. Some years ago her husband, Paddock, bought the Forest Place at Long Branch, paying \$75,000 therefor, \$40,000 of which was cash down. Time ran on and interest and taxes with it, but the little comedienne in no sense a business woman, and so she left everything to her husband. One day he was returning \$35,000 full due, and could not be met. The place was sold on mortgage, and brought less than her first payment, and she awoke to a realization of the fact that she had a hard time before her, and so the little woman is still on the stage.

Maggie Mitchell since her first great success in New York, 19 years ago, has been a carryall for the entire family. The feeds them, lodges them, and clothes them. She has an old father between seventy and eighty who is a veritable "Old Eccles," and the only way he can be kept from giving way to his weakness lies to looking him up and feeding him on regular intervals of whiskey. In spite of the familiarity with her plays and acting Maggie Mitchell is still one of the great playing stars of the stage. She makes money constantly and everywhere, and she deserves to. She has created a school in acting, and in her school she is beyond imitation. Few women have given as great pleasure to the public.

WINTERING BEES.

Prof. A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College.

Beekeepers in the Northern States have quite generally discarded houses built above ground for the purpose of wintering bees. It is found that the temperature must be kept nearly uniform at about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. In a house above ground this is found to be difficult. If the walls are not very thick the house becomes too cold at times, unless a great number of colonies are kept in it, in which case there is great danger of the house becoming too warm. Hence, nearly all our most successful beekeepers now practice cellar wintering, in which, through the influence of the earth, especially if sub-earth ventilators are constructed, the temperature is quite easily controlled. Mrs. L. B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich., has practised this method entirely throughout her very successful experience, and has never lost a single colony. Others prefer out-door wintering, in which the bees are kept either in a so-called chaff hive, which has double walls from four to eight inches apart, with the intervening space filled with chaff; or else the ordinary hives are surrounded by boards or a box and the space between, which should be a foot wide, is filled with chaff or straw. In both cases the arrangements are such that the bees can fly whenever the weather is warm enough to induce flight. I think at the present time the advocates of chaff hives or packing and cellar wintering are about equally divided in the United States.

ADULTERATION OF HONEY.

L. H. Seudder, of New Boston, Ill.

I read a paper before the Western Illinois and Eastern Iowa Bee Keepers Society, in which he shows how glucose adulteration of honey is ruining the business of producing honest honey. He says: We must wage an incessant warfare against the use of the "vile stuff" in adulterating honey, sugar, and syrups of all kinds. I desire to urge upon you the necessity of agitating the question until we see the passage of a law by Congress against the adulteration of food of any kind. It will be useless to undertake to secure the adulteration of honey, for we will not be able to secure the necessary pressure to accomplish it.

We, as honey producers feel the effects of the adulteration of honey keenly because it is a death blow to our business unless we can secure protection. Just let me call your attention to a few facts in relation to the matter. First, please notice the fact that now with less than one per cent. of glucose in the price of extracted honey.

Why? Because "Glucose" is cheap and unprincipled men numerous, and so long as honey can be obtained to flavor the compound, the market will be supplied with pure honey. Notice the market quotations on extracted honey for the last three years and you will discover no fluctuation worthy of notice, notwithstanding the great difference in the annual products. Our friends have been long wishing for firm prices for honey, and they seem at last to have their wish. 7 and 8 cents seems to be the fixed price.

Just note, if you please, how rapidly manufacture of glucose is increasing; factories are being started in all parts of our country, enough are all ready in operation to consume five millions of bushels of corn annually in the west alone. Now when you take into consideration the fact that they obtain